



The artillery playing along the whole line, and Warren making repeated but unavailing charges on the enemy's centre, where the blood of the brave men on both sides was freely mingled with the soil. At 4 o'clock, Friday morning, it was found that Lee had abandoned the position and was retreating toward the rear. The army followed. They came up to the enemy's rear ground at 7.30. At 8.30 the advance on Friday morning, 13th inst., showed that Lee had fallen back 4 miles. In the evening a party was set on foot to advance our left and change our front so as to face the west. This movement if successful, would bring Meade upon the enemy's rear, and force him to retreat from Richmond toward Gordonsville. As late as Saturday Lee had not retreated. On the 13th inst. Gen. Meade congratulated our noble army on its achievements.

Central Railroad at Beaver Dam, destroyed 100 cars, locomotives, and stores amounting in all to 15 days' rations for Lee's army, and 10 miles of railroad and telegraph. May 10, he reached Ashland Station, 14 miles from Richmond, where he destroyed 6 miles of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road and a large amount of supplies. After resuming his march toward Richmond, he encountered and whipped Stuart's cavalry. (Richmond papers have since reported that Stuart was killed.) At the same time a party captured the first line of the Richmond & Fredericksburg road, 10 miles from the city. Destroyed

night they made a demonstration on the second line, but finding them strong made no assault. Sheridan then moved northeast to the Chickahominy. The rebels followed, but were driven within their lines again. A retreat was also driven from the Chickahominy. On the 10th, gallant troopers encamped on the north bank of the river on the evening of May 12, and on the 13th inst. they crossed the river at Bottom Bridge, 10 miles southeast of Richmond." May 14, they formed a junction with Butler, on James River. The total loss was 350; 30 cars

of mortal wounds were left at farm houses. By this expedition, and the reported operations under Gen. Butler, all railroads radiating from Richmond, excepting the one running southwest to Danville, have been broken.

It was reported last week that Gen. Butler took possession of Petersburg, on the 6th inst; that is a mistake. On Monday, the 9th inst, he moved in force from the Landing, to prevent reinforcements reaching Lee from the South. His course was west to the railroad between Richmond and the South. Gen. Terry reached the railroad from the 6th inst.

and occupying a position on its west side. Gen. Weiss, with a portion of the 18th corps, drove the rebels down the turnpike east of the railroad. The forces were disposed so as to guard against an attack from Petersburg or Richmond, and protect the communication with their base, on the east; they thus prepared to bivouac for the night. At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise and capture a battery, but they found its supporters watchful, and the repeated charges were met by decimating volleys from Spencer's seven shooters; 60 dead rebels were found lying

in a small space after the battle was over. Tuesday, May 10, the fighting was renewed, reinforcements having arrived from Richmond, but Butler remained master of the field. In referring to these and the cavalry operations, Gen. Butler said: "Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's army."

On the 10th inst. Gen. Butler received a dispatch concerning Gen. Grant's victories, and Butler returned his intrenchments, judging that Lee would attack him, compelled to retreat to Richmond. Thursday, May, 11, the

he advanced on the enemy's works at Irary's (Fort Darlington), on James River. These works are some five miles below Richmond, and 8 miles above City Point. He informed Secretary Stanton that on the 13th inst. he had more took a portion of the enemy's works, and on the 14th Smith captured another part, driving the rebels into three square redoubts. Our troops then commenced battering the artillery into position before the redoubts.

Gen. Kautz's cavalry expedition left Getty's Station, twelve miles from Suffolk, on Thursday, and reached near Blackwater, at Blackwater, Ferris, Thursday night.

ing feints as if to cross in two or three places. He finally marched up the river to Birch Island, where he reached at 3, P. M., and commenced crossing. Here he had a skirmish, and one of his lieutenants was wounded. He then pushed on for Stony Creek, destroying the railroad telegraph on the Petersburg and Norfolk road as he crossed it. Reached Stony Creek on Saturday. Here they found about sixty men who were hid in a horse stable and annoyed our men considerably. They surrendered, however, and the bridge, station, steam pumps and a locomotive were destroyed.

cotton, the telegraph, all the railroad, tools, etc., were destroyed. The county bridge across the creek was burned. The railroad bridge was 110 feet in length. While so engaged at Stony Creek, Col. Spear, with force, pushed on from Jarrett's Station by the cross road. Here he had quite a fight, leading three charges. Our men were annoyed by firing from the houses, but rushing in dragged the men out by main force. The town was destroyed and guns and supplies. Gen. Kenner proceeded to Nottawaway river with the main force. At this place they encountered about 1500 rebels and a

redoubt. After a lively fight they drove the rebels to the fort and keeping them engaged proceeded to burn the bridge, 210 feet in length, and destroyed all the Government stores that could be found. They left at 5 P. M. on Sunday for Sussex Court House, at which place they remained Sunday night. Resuming their march on Monday, they struck the Petersburg plank road at Littleton and came within seven miles of Petersburg. From there they struck for City Point. Reaching the Norfolk Petersburg railroad they burned bridges, destroyed

thirteen miles and a half from City Point, where he rested Monday night and marched into City Point Tuesday morning, May 10th. The men were fed on the country, and plenty of forage obtained. There was no destruction of private property, unless it was as a result of use for Government purposes. At one of the telegraph offices a dispatch was captured from the Superintendent of the railroad to Gen. Beauregard, saying he had a party with him. Another dispatch from a rebel man who was captured as he was leaving the building in which

Beauregard announced the advent of the Yankees and urged him to hurry up. Alas for Beauregard, The has been cut so that he cannot "hurry up" over road for weeks. The march was rapidly made, exceedingly well managed, and the results are of the great importance. The first day's march was 48 miles (1st, 52, 53; 2d, 53; 3d, 54; 4th, 56; 5th, 54; 6th, 13 1-2. Total, 292 miles.)

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The report published last week that the rebel rank Albemarle was snuck was erroneous. The New York *Herald's* letter from Newbern, N. C.,

that on the 5th inst. the rebel ram Albemarle, accompanied by its satellites, the Cotton Plant and gunboat Bombshell, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared in the mouth of the Roanoke. The gunboats Mississippi, Whitehead, Ceres and Commodore Hull were lying close to the river in the sound. On perceiving the ram was about signing to enter the Sound, they made off, as if to avoid an encounter, but were only anxious to draw the ram into the Sound. The ram and followers pursued the gunboats for some distance, but were unable to catch about twelve miles, when the gunboats Sanssouci, Albemarle and Marchmont "double ended" successively, and

gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire. A terrific engagement ensued. The Cotton Planter, under the command of the late Commodore Mervyn, was the first to retreat, while the ram retreated up the sound and then retreated, and firing rapidly. The gunboat Hamilton was steadily with all on board. The Sassacus, having a heavy iron prow, ran at full speed upon the ram, striking it in the centre, but apparently inflicting no injury. The Sassacus had her forward rudder knocked off and was obliged to retire, closely pursued by the gunboats. The Cotton Planter, under cover of the darkness, succeeded in entering the

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.**—A Hilton Head of May 11, states that sixteen heavy mortars have been mounted in Fort Sumter to fire upon Morris Island batteries, and four columbiads to command the channel. It is understood that a combined naval and army attack has been ordered on Sumter. Seven rebel transports are afloat in Charleston harbor. Forty Union transports are afloat in the harbor. The general situation is quiet.

indications point to early assumption of rebel operations. A Charleston dispatch states that 350 rebel shells were thrown at Fort Sumter on the 6th and 7th inst. Twelve shells were thrown into Charleston on Monday and ten on Sunday.

**DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**—Gen. Sherman is marching on in Georgia, driving the rebel General Johnston from his strongholds. The Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Thomas, advanced from Chattanooga, and McPherson came in on Johnston's rear from the

and Gen. Schofield's column from East Tennessee was to flank him on the east. On the 10th inst. a man said: "We are fighting for the possession of Raccoon Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson and the Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Rezaia this morning." On the 11th he sent a despatch from Tunnel Hill, Ga., saying: "After three days' skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we

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